

BANDITS SLUG CASHIER AND OBTAIN \$9,000

American Cigar Co. Employees Waylaid in Daylight Holdup.

PAYROLL IS STOLEN

Assailants Escape in Automobile After Beating Clerk Senseless.

ROBBERY WELL PLANNED

One of Gang Grabbed Money While Others Assaulted the Victims.

Holdup men who lay in wait on East Fifty-second street yesterday noon attacked two employees of the American Cigar Company who were returning from the bank to the office with the week's payroll, knocked one of them unconscious and escaped in an automobile with nearly \$9,000. The robbery was carried out with the same sureness of plan and the same apparent disregard for possible police interference that have appeared in each of the many daring daylight robberies which have occurred in this city for months past. For the last six months the total number of these robberies falls not far short of one hundred.

Yesterday's holdup occurred between Second and Third avenues, on East Fifty-second street. It was over and done in a few seconds, and those persons who chanced to see it thought they were witnessing a street fight.

John A. Newman, cashier of the American Cigar Company's factory at Fifty-second street and the East River, and Edward Bohndorf, who was acting as his guard, had gone in the morning to the Corn Exchange Bank branch at Park avenue and Fifty-second street, where Newman drew the week's pay money. They were on their way back to the office, about midway between Third and Second avenues, when they noticed four men lounging against a house railing.

Two Attack Newman.

Two of the men sprang at Newman. He was carrying the money, \$5,877.50 in all, in two paper packages, which contained bills, and two small bags filled with silver. They threw him against the railing and beat him over the head with a revolver butt until he fell unconscious. One grabbed the packages and bags and dashed to an automobile which stood a few feet away.

Bohndorf, who was armed, had no chance to use his gun. The bandits knew he carried one, and two of them sprang upon him while the others were beating up Newman. They ripped the gun from his holster at his belt, and one of them swung twice on his jaw. Then they made for the machine, which started quickly and turned at high speed south on Second avenue.

Newman's head was badly cut. He was treated at the East Fifty-first street police station, where he was taken shortly after the holdup by Bohndorf. The cashier had made the same trip every Friday for the last eight or nine years. But for some months past, he told the police, he had protested against carrying the money, even though accompanied by a guard, telling his employers that he considered it dangerous.

Detectives Take Up Chase.

The police were unable to obtain any definite description of the holdup men. Detectives from the East Fifty-first street station took up the chase in an automobile a few minutes after the holdup occurred. Bohndorf ran to the station as fast as he could after he picked himself up.

This robbery, like a number of others in the last few months, occurred within a short distance of a police station. The East Fifty-first street station was hardly more than around the corner. Last June bandits held up a cigar stand at Grand and Lafayette streets, not more than 150 feet from Police Headquarters. Scarcely a week has passed since last April in which there have not been at least two holdups in streets or alleys. Add to these a score of left-handed robberies, the losses from which have amounted to more than a million dollars; as many daring entrances into apartments, usually where a card game was known to be in progress, and the average shows that every other day in New York bandits of one kind or another have "puckered their lips."

Many Daylight Holdups.

On May 21 armed men held up a bank messenger on West Nineteenth street—the heart of the garment manufacturing district—during the lunch hour. Two of them covered the crowd, while others tried to wrest his wallet from him. After a few minutes of fighting the police were sighted and the bandits dashed away—without the wallet, which was an exceptional case.

Again in August three men held up two employees of the Hammer Type-Writer Company in East Sixty-ninth street in sight of a number of people, and rode off with an \$18,000 payroll. Back in April robbers made off with \$100,000 worth of furs, some of which they took from a left just back of the West Thirtieth street police station and the rest a couple of blocks away. A few days ago two children were struck by bullets when motor bandits engaged in open warfare with the police at 121st street and Second avenue, after they had held up three men in a store.

I. W. W. EXILE WINS A POINT.

MacGregor Ross's Case Reopened on Citizenship Claim.

Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis has been ordered by the Department of Labor to reopen the case of MacGregor Ross, arrested a year ago for unlawful acts in connection with the I. W. W. disturbances in Seattle and sentenced to deportation to Scotland. The British Government declined to permit him to enter Scotland.

Ross declared that he was a native American, but was unable to recall in what part of America he was born, although he was sure he had sold newspapers in the Bowery more than fifty years ago. He was convicted of distributing dangerous propaganda.

202 Motor Deaths in State in September New Record

AUTOMOBILES caused the death of 202 persons in New York State in September, according to the report of the National Highway Protective Society made public yesterday.

The report further shows that the death record for September, 1920, is the greatest in the history of the State and exceeds by 100 the number killed in the same month a year ago. In New York city during the last month eighty-nine persons were killed by automobiles. Forty-nine were children under the age of sixteen. Wagons and trolleys each caused the death of two persons. Thirteen deaths of occupants of automobiles were caused by heedlessness on the part of the drivers, the report states.

POLICE SHIFT MADE TO HELP GOV. SMITH

Continued from First Page.

with his cronies and discrimination against the lower ranks, as pictured by the cop. The Commissioner would undoubtedly say, if he took the public into his confidence, that he merely put close to him men who, through long association, he knew he could rely upon. At the beginning he favored Dominick Hendrick, Chief Inspector, but the Mayor overruled him and put in John Daly. Enright gave Henry the second best post—command of the upper West Side, including the new Tenderloin. He raised another intimate, William J. Lahay, from a captaincy to the Second Deputyship, in charge of the detective bureau. Lahay never has been a favorite of the rank and file.

Sought Plum for Job Hedged.

Later the Commissioner wanted to have the four police associations appoint John Hedges as their counsel at a salary of \$10,000 a year. The patrolmen had nothing against J. H., but they did not feel that they needed counsel, and as they had to pay 75 per cent of the salary of a lawyer who had acted for the four associations in the past, they had a good deal to say about the appointment of Mr. Hedges. In the end they laid the resolution on the table, thus killing it. They say that in various ways their Commissioner made them feel that they were objects of respect.

Several of the so-called Enright police bills caused a lot of irritation. The sergeants and lieutenants, as well as the police, were angry at the bills, which would have made the rank of inspector—a new detail—permanent. Inspectors Pennington and Henry went to Albany and spoke for it. The bill died in the Legislature as the result of the patrolmen's opposition, after Aldermanic President La Guardia said publicly that Mayor Enright had stated the intention of voting the measure if it reached him. Another bill, making permanent the grades of detectives, met objection from most of the uniformed force and was killed.

Commissioner Enright also has suffered in the esteem of the patrolmen because of what seems to them an excessive salary for his position. The lieutenants, of whose association Mr. Enright was long president. They accuse him of coddling the lieutenants instead of making them work. They also say he could have done more than he did to get the lower salaries increased in the last two years.

The point of all this is that the patrolmen, whether properly so or not, are sore and that their soreness, coming to the surface in a political campaign, has engaged the earnest attention of Tammany. The Democratic organization has in recent years tried to keep away from the police, as the police and politics have been the bane of the party. It attributes its present interest to the reported discovery that the Commissioner is playing politics in the department, that everybody in the department is playing politics and that the Democratic ticket will be knifed in the house of its friends if the patrolmen are not appeased. Incidentally, the patrolmen do not think much of the police clubhouse established on Riverside Drive, nor do they favor the idea of a police hospital, for which a \$5,000,000 fund is proposed.

WOULD CURE DIVORCES THROUGH LOVE OF HOME

Mrs. H. M. Dunlap Recommends Cooking as Panacea.

Special Dispatch to THE HERALD.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 1.—A divorce cure, on which experts are now devoting their attention, can be obtained best through the medium of the home and the introduction of home-loving, efficient women," declared Mrs. Henry M. Dunlap, speaking before the Champaign County Board of Supervisors here today.

Mrs. Dunlap, wife of State Senator Henry M. Dunlap and a member of the Illinois Women's Republican Club, declared many homes now wrecked would have been saved through intelligent and efficient home loving by the women of the house. She added that this class of woman never before was needed as much as at the present time.

"Lawyers would be without divorce cases, dentists would be without patients and physicians' bills would be cut in half if women of the country knew how to cook," the speaker remarked. The University of Illinois was criticized because it did not teach young women "something about motherhood and the conduct of a home instead of some of the things now being taught." Mrs. Dunlap declared if it were within her power every university in the United States would have a course in home making as well as the other professions. "Neither girls nor men should be permitted to marry," declared Mrs. Dunlap, until the former could cook and the latter had a fair knowledge of the responsibilities of home making. These things make good homes, and good homes, in turn, eliminate a large percentage of divorces.

588 AT HARVARD ARE ON GRILL FOR MURDER

It's Queen's English They Have Been Slaughtering.

Special Dispatch to THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—No less than 588 Harvard students are "on the carpet" for murdering the English language. These include 282 regular undergraduates, 81 unclassified students, 22 out of course men, 13 special students, 4 in the Engineering School, 69 in the Business School, 11 graduates and two divinity scholars.

The worst murderers of the "Queen's English" were the unclassified students who came from other institutions. Thirty per cent of their number were up before the board for special work. Freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors came next in order.

Service in the trenches did not have any effect on the students' English. Although hundreds of new words were coined by the boys over across, they seemed to forget all about them when they returned to college. War service "has had no conspicuously bad effect on their use of English," according to the report of the committee.

THREE AUTOMOBILE FIRMS CUT PRICES

Locomobile Drops by \$1,350, Mercer by \$1,000 and Standard by \$450.

CARPETS ALSO LOWERED

Restaurants Await Slump in Meats Before Changing Menu Cards.

Outstanding in the announcements of price reductions made yesterday is that of the Harco Motors, Inc., which is the operating company for the Locomobile and Mercer automobile companies. Both makes of cars have long been among the most expensive American automobiles. Standard Locomobile cars, according to the announcement, have been reduced \$1,350 from their former price and Mercer cars of standard pattern have been reduced \$1,000. The reduction is due, the announcement continued, "to our belief that the spirit of the times demands a reduction in prices so that the purchasing value of the dollar may be increased to a point where there is sufficient buying power properly to finance the business needs of the country."

Announcement was made that the Standard Motor Truck Company in Detroit had reduced prices on both the light and heavy trucks. The cost of the five-ton truck was cut \$450, while that of the one-ton was cut \$225. On the other hand, the prices of three models of the Roamer automobile, manufactured by the Barley Motor Car Works, at Kalamazoo, Mich., were advanced \$100.

In making the announcement of the reductions, the Standard Motor Truck Company let it be known that the move was made to "keep the ball rolling."

"We believe that the sooner any uncertainty regarding prices is removed the quicker sound business will be restored," said F. J. Fisher, secretary and treasurer of the company. "In making this move we anticipate that other high-grade truck manufacturers will take the same step. There will be no reduction in the wages paid in our plant as a result of these price changes."

From Amsterdam, N. Y., one of the centers of the carpet and rug making industry in the United States, comes the announcement that the semi-annual price schedule of the manufacturers here made public yesterday and show a general reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent on various grades of rugs and carpets.

Little hope for reduced prices in restaurants until meats become more plentiful was seen yesterday by Leonard A. May of the Cafe Boulevard and a prominent member of the Society of Restauranters, who summed up the outlook for THE NEW YORK HERALD as follows:

"There has been a big decline recently in the price of produce—that is, fresh vegetables, though not fruits—and in the price of canned goods, and you will find the decline reflected generally by a reduction to some extent in such dishes in a la carte restaurants. Poultry and beef, however, are still stationary, and lamb, veal and dairy products have gone up."

"The bumper grain crops reported this year cannot but help eventually to make meat cheaper, but it is a long way off. We are sure there will be a general reduction in restaurant prices of from 15 to 25 per cent. But there's no telling how long it will be before meat falls in price."

Though there has been no increase in the price of milk for October there is every prospect of a steady increase in November, due to the action of the milk drivers union, Local 584 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The union, it was learned, has formulated demands for increased wages for the year beginning November 1.

GREEK BANKS GAIN VOICE IN BANKRUPTCY

May Intervene in Action Against Pteriotis.

Business Never Solvent from the Start, Accountant Shows.

FACES 430 YEARS

Two Indictments Contain 36 Counts, Each Good for Five Years.

Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States District Court granted the petition of the Banque d'Economie Nationale and the Banque d'Industrie of Athens yesterday to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings which have been brought against George D. Pteriotis, who is now under bail of \$100,000, charged with having obtained about \$250,000 through raised bills of lading on shipments of merchandise to Greece. The two banks claim to be creditors to the extent of \$127,250. The defendant was given until October 7 to answer the amended petition.

"Reading the proposed amended petition shows, in my judgment, the following method of attack," Judge Hough said: "Pteriotis acquired in New York large sums of money by negotiating altered bills of lading, thereby granting this alleged method was a statutory larceny, which, however, did not prevent him from being civilly indebted to all persons who lost property or money by reason of negotiating the false bills."

"Pending discovery, Pteriotis is alleged to have discharged those debts that he wished to discharge, thereby granting, in some instances at any rate, preference, and to have transferred, with intent to defraud, large portions of the money so as to avoid obtaining to persons in foreign parts. Not in fact, but in legal method of attack, this is very suggestive of the now pending and much discussed case of Arystoteli. It is also true that if there ever was a case in which there existed continuing acts of bankruptcy this is such a case, so far as mere allegations go, and, of course, I cannot say the petition for the purposes of this motion, as true."

MOTHER LOSES \$750 IN PARDON SWINDLE

Paid Money to Ex-Convict to Get Son Released.

Mrs. M. E. Heck went to Sing Sing prison yesterday to tell her son, Meyer Heck, who is serving a sentence, that she had arranged to have him pardoned, and learned that she had been swindled out of \$750 which she had given to a man calling himself Isaac Rosenberg after he had told her that he had political influence enough to obtain her son's freedom.

The prison authorities believe that "Rosenberg" got the idea of victimizing Mrs. Heck by reading of Gov. Smith's recent appearance before the Grand Jury, when his testimony resulted in the indictment of two men on charges of having victimized the family of a convict.

Mrs. Heck told the prison authorities that Rosenberg had called upon her in New York City and was an ex-convict with political connections, and offered to have her son pardoned for \$750, which she gave him. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of the prison, asked the New York police to search for Benjamin Rosenberg, who was released seventeen days ago after serving four years.

INQUIRY INTO SEVEN CITY JAILS ORDERED

Officials to Appear Before the State Board.

The State Prison Commission announced yesterday that officials of New York City have been directed to appear before the commission in Sing Sing prison next Tuesday to explain conditions in seven municipal jails.

These jails were found by the commission to be in a state of disrepair. They will be ordered closed or repaired. The notice was served on Mayor Hylan, the commission stated, by Commissioner Burghart, John S. Kennedy, president of the commission, will preside at the hearing.

NOT CENT OF PROFIT IN PONZI'S MILLIONS

Business Never Solvent from the Start, Accountant Shows.

FACES 430 YEARS

Two Indictments Contain 36 Counts, Each Good for Five Years.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The longest true bills reported to a Federal Court in New England in the last ten years embodied two indictments returned by the Grand Jury to-day against Charles Ponzi, the 30 per cent profit financier who has been in jail since August 13. Each indictment contains forty-three counts charging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud by representing that Ponzi could pay 50 per cent interest to investors in forty-five days by means of dealings in international reply coupons.

The maximum penalty on each count of an indictment for fraudulent use of the mails, in case of conviction, is five years' imprisonment.

Ponzi paid commissions of 10 per cent that ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars to agents who brought investors for his supposed International Postal Coupon scheme, yet he never made any profit on the millions of dollars that he handled, according to testimony to-day at hearings conducted with the bankruptcy proceedings pending against him.

Percy Lamb, who was Ponzi's agent at Lawrence, told the receivers that his commissions amounted to \$200,000. This could represent an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in investments obtained from the mail workers and others of the textile centre. Half of this amount, Lamb testified, he paid over to sub-agents. His part in the soundness of Ponzi's scheme, he held notes for which he paid \$36,400 when Ponzi failed, and his wife possessed \$4,000 of additional notes from frightened investors, according to his story.

In addition Ponzi owed him \$20,000 for commissions and other indebtedness, and the \$20,000 paid out after the crash, he said.

The witness said he had claims against Ponzi's business aggregating \$100,000 of real money, and \$125,000 if Ponzi's promise of 50 per cent profits is considered. He held notes for which he paid \$36,400 when Ponzi failed, and his wife possessed \$4,000 of additional notes from frightened investors, according to his story.

The witness said that Ponzi's beginning, when the now discredited proprietor of a new finance came to him for furniture to equip an office and had only \$50 to pay for it. He needed a little money to get started, he said, and borrowed \$250, saying, according to Daniels, that he would share equally with Daniels the big profits which he was to obtain from international postal coupon trading. Ponzi's mother was in Italy, he told Daniels, and he was going to have her buy the coupons there, send them to him in this country and cash them here to profit by the abnormal difference in exchange.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.—Weekly cotton statistics: Imports 55,909 bales, American 42,000; stock 52,000; American 577,000; forward 43,300; American 36,000; exports 12,900; sales 19,900; American 13,900.

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